NO STRIKE ORDER.

The Labor Congress Decides Against a General Strike.

Reasons Why a Walkout Should "but I have so many indications of Not be Ordered.

Public.

CHICAGO, July 14.-The conference of the American Federation of Labor adjourned at 7:30 last evening, after having decided against a general strike. The petition of President Debs of the American Railway Union, was indorsed, however, and \$1,000 sion to-day. The following address to the public was issued after a long discussion:

"The great industrial upheavel now agitating the country has been carefully, calmly and fully considered in a conference of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and the executive officers and representatives of the national and international unions and brotherhoods of railway unions, called to meet in the

complications now enveloping the sitnation, we are forced to the conclus-Federation of Labor demand that they refrain from participating in any general or local strike which may be proposed in connection with the present railroad troubles. In making this declaration we do not wish it understood that we are in any way antagonistic to labor organizations now struggling for right or justice, but rather to the fact that the present contest has become surrounded and beset with complications so grave in their nature that we cannot consistently advice a course which would but add to the general confusion.

"The public press, ever alive to the interest of corporate wealth, has, with few exceptions, so maliciously miscepresented matters that, in the public mind, the working classes are new arrayed in open hostility to feddo not wished to be placed in, nor will we occupy it without a protest. We claim to be patriotic and law abiding, as any other class of citizens—a claim substantiated by our actions in time of public need and public peril. By misrepresentation and duplicity, certain corporations assume that they stand for law and order, and that lessness and anarchy. We protest against this assumption, as we protest against the inference that because a certain individual, or a certain class, enjoy a monopoly in certain lines of follows that they are entitled to a monopoly in loyalty and good citizen-

"While we may not have the power to order a strike of the working people of our country, we are fully aware that a recommendation from this conference to them to lay down their tools of labor will largely influence the members of our affiliated organizations, and appreciating the responsibility resting upon us and the duty we owe to all, we declare it to be the sense of this conference that a general strike at this time is inexpedient, unwise and contrary to the best interest of the working people. We further recommend that all connected with the American Federation of Labor now out on aympathetic strike should return to work, and these who contemplate going out on sympathetic strike are advised to remain at their usual avocations.

"In the strike of the A. R. U. we recognize an impulsive, vigorous protest against the gathering, growing forces of plutocratic power and corporation rule. In the sympathetic rule of that order to help the Pullman employes they have demonstrated the hollow shams of Pullman's pharasaical paradise. Mr. Pullman, in his persistent repulses of arbitration and in his heartless, autocratic treatment of his employes, has proven himself a public enemy.

"By this railway strike the people are once more reminded of the immense forces held at the call of corporate capital for the subjugation of labor. For years the railroad interests have shown lawless examples of defiance to injunctions and have set aside laws to control them. They have displayed the utmost contempt for the interstate commerce law.have avoided its penalties and sneered at its impotency to prevent pooling, discriminations and other impositions on the public. In this disregard of law these corporations have given the greatest impetus to anarchy and law-Still, they do not besitate, when confronted by outraged labor, to invoke the powers of the state, the federal government, backed by United States marshals, injunctions of courts, proclamations of the president, and, austained by the bayonets of soldlers and all the civil and military machinery of the law, have rallied on the summons of the corporations. Against this array of armed force and brutal moneyed autocracy would not be worse than folly to call men out on general or local strikes in these days of stagnant trade and commercial depression? Better let us organize more generally. combine more closely with our forces, educate and prepare ourselves to protect our interests and that we may go to the ballot box and cast our votes as American freemen, united and determined to redeem this country from

its present political and industrial

PULLMAN MARES A STATEMENT contracts. The Palace Car Magnato Tells His Side

hardly anything new to be said as to the position of the Pullman company." said George M. Pullman last evening, the facility with which my expressions and those authorized by me have been distorted, and thus misleading to the public, and of an entire for-PRAISE FOR DEBS. getting of my earnest efforts to prevent the strike, that perhaps it is well that I should An Address is Issued to the again make a public assurance that the deplocable events of the last few weeks have not been caused by the Pallman company taking an obstinate stand in a debatable matter, and refusing to listen to reason. The leaders of the disorder have not hesitated to harass the public by all means in their power, because, as they say; the Pullman company would not submit to arbitration, and now that disorder seems to be quelled they are reinforced in their clamor for arvoted for a defense fund for the com-ing trial of Debs. The executive papers, but so far as I know, by very council of seven will hold a final ses-few, if any, business men in the "What is the demand concealed

under the innocently sounding word, arbitration? A little more than a year ago the shops at Pullman were in a prosperous condition; work was plenty, wages high and the condition of the employes was indicated by the fact that the local savings bank had of savings deposits nearly \$700,000, of which nearly all was the property of the employes. Our pay rolls for that year show an average earning of over \$600 per annum for every man, woman city of Chicago on the 11th day of or youth on the roll. Then came the great panic and depression of last summer. Many customers tainable, and in view of the peculiar stopped negotiations and cancelled orders, and our working force had to be reducee from nearly 6,000 to 2,000. ion that the best interests of the in November, 1893. The great busiunions affiliated with the American ness depression existing throughout the country had naturally resulted in a wage depression, and the only hope of getting orders was by bidding for work at prices as low or lower than could be made by other shops, and other cities and towns, with this, of course, necessitated a reduction in the wages of the employes at

"In the early part of May a committee of the employes demanded a restoration of the wages of a year ago. I explained to this committee minutely and laboriously the facts, showing that the company was already paying them more than it was receiving for their contract work, and I offered them, for complete assurance and to end all question, an inspection of our books and contracts in hand. This, and the beginning at once at Pullman of a promised careeral authority. This is a position we ful investigation of a number of shop complaints, seemed to end all trouble. but a day later, under the excitement of their recruiting into the A. R. U. organization, the workmen closed the shops by abandoning their work, thus themselves doing what I was strenuously trying to prevent being done by the depression of the car building business, and the employes who quit their work have deprived themselves and their comrades of earning more than \$300,000 up to this time. The demand made before quitting work was that the wages should be restored to the scale of last year, or in effect that the actual outgoing trade or commerce that it necessarily money losses then being daily incurred by the company in car build-ing should be increased to an amount equal to about one-fourth of the

wages of the employes. "It must be clear to every business man and to every thinking workman that no prudent employer could submit to arbitration the question as to whether he should commit such a piece of business folly.

"Removing the original and funda-mental question one stage does not help the matter; the question would still remain: 'Can I as a business man, knowing the truth of the facts which I have stated, bind myself that I will in any contingency open and operate the Pullman car shops at whatever loss, if it should happen to be the opinion of some third party that I should do so? The answer seems to be plain.
"The public should not permit the

real question which has been before it to be obscured. That question was as to the possibility of the creation and duration of a dictatorship, which rested. Clark was hurried to the decould make all the industries of the United States and the daily comfort tastic whim of such a dictator. Any and two children. Clark's parents submission to him would have been a live at Laddonia and are highly relong step in that direction, and, in spected. the interest of every law abiding citizen of the United States was not to be considered for a moment.

"A few words are pertinent as to some charges against the company. One of these charges is that rents are exhorbitant, and it is implied that the Pullman employes have no choice but to submit. The answer is simple. The average rental of tennements at Pullman is at the rate of 33 per room per month, and the renting of houses at Pullman has no relation to the work in the shops. Employes may, and very many do, own or rent their houses outside of the town, and the buildings and business places in the town are rented to employes or others in competition with neighboring

"As to the charges for water the company until lately had a contract with the village of Hyde Park, under which it paid 4 cents per 1,000 gallons and pumped the water itself. The gross amount paid the village per month for the water consumed by the tenants was almost exactly the gross amount paid by the tenants. Since the inclusion of Hyde Park and Pullman within the city of Chicago, the company pays the city about 7 cents per 1,000 gallons, and, not having increased the charge to the tenants, is paying for the water consumed by avenue. them about \$500 per month more than is charged to them.

"Strenuous efforts have also been made to create a prejudice against the Pullman company by charges that its stock is heavily watered. The Pullman company was organized twenty-seven years ago with a capital of \$1,000.000. of which two-thirds

plutocratic wreckers and place it in the hands of the common people." cars then held by three owners and one-third represented the appraised value of its frauchises and existing

'The company has grown until its sleeping car service covers 135,000 New York, June 14.—"There is fourths of the railway system of the country, and that increase of service has necessitated increase of its capital from time to time until it is now \$36,000,000. Every share of this in-crease has been offered to stockholders and sold to them or to others in the ordinary course of business at not less than par in cash, so that for every share of increase outstanding the company has received \$100 in cash. There are over 4,000 stock-holders of the company, of whom more than one-half are women and rustees of estates, and the average holding of each stockholder is now eighty-six shares, one-fifth of them holding less than six shares each."

NO AUTHORITY TO ARBITRATE.

Commission to Be Appointed by the President Cau Only Investigate. WASHINGTON, July 14.—Some misunderstanding has arisen concerning the commission which the president will appoint under the authority given him by the arbitration act of 1888. The commission, as was stated at the White house last night, will have no authority to arbitrate between the parties to the recent disturbance at Chicago and elsewhere. It can merely investigate the labor troubles and report, recommending legislation, etc. The commission is purely advisory and has no executive or mandatory power whatever, but can only compel the attendance of the witnesses.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Confidence in the Country Prevails, Notwithstanding Strikes-

NEW YORK, July 14 .- R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: When circumstances are duly weighed the strength and soundness of business in this country during the past two weeks are amazing. the second city in the country in the hands of lawless and murderous mobs, besides many railway traffic almost entirely stopped over the vast area between Toledo and the Pacific, with presidential proclamations declaring the existence of an insurrection, and the passionate answer ordering half a million men to stop work, with a prolonged strike of coal miners not fully ended in many states, and with differences between the house and senate on the tariff question so wide that duties affecting mining and manufactures cannot be anticipated, industries and trade have, nevertheless, gone on with sublime confidence that the people and their government would soon restore order.

The shrinkage of business and depression of values have been unexpectedly small, the failures relatively few and unimportant, and there are even signs in some industries of actual progress toward recovery from previous troubles.

Bank Clearings.

New York, July 14.—The following the clearing house returns for the two that were dispatched for the East | snake with the bread and milk. The week ending July 12, 1894, and the yesterday morning. Another train, child showed not the slightest fear, percentage of increase or decrease as bearing 250 troops from Fort Douglass. On the contrary she was in high give, percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding

Cities	Clearings	Inc	Dea
Ran-as City Omaha Denver St Joseph Lincoln Topeka Wichita	\$9.615,808 4,733,19,1 2,452,344 1,813,053 424,655 327,0 266,421		17.6 1 13.7

BRUTAL MURDER.

Two Men Ambush and Assault a Third,

When Murder Resulted.
Monenta, Mo., July 14.—Alex Me-Cambridge and Bert Kimmell, brakebeen working during the strike, yesterday afternoon, striking him in the mouth and nose. Clark shot Mr. Me-Cambridge through the heart. Kimmell took hold of a by-stander and, keeping him between Clark and himpot heavily guarded, and a few minntes later placed on a train and taken of the millions dependent upon them to Mexico for safe keeping. Clark hostages for the granting of any fan- and McCambridge each have a wife

> NO CONCLUSION REACHED. Tariff Conferrees Discuss the Sugar Schedule Again-

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Demoeratic conferrees put in a long day's work yesterday and they did not adjourn until after 6 o'clock. The greater part of the day was put in discussing the sugar schedule, and no agreement was reached. The house managers of the conference have made a determined fight against the one-eighth of a cent differential on refined sugar and the senate conference has stood out very stubborniy for the schedule substantially as it was agreed to by the senate.

Carver Defeats Elliott. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 14.—The second of the Dr. W. F. Carver-J. A. R. Elliott matches resulted in a vic-tory for the former by a score of 94

Rudy's Pile Suppository is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cents per box. Send stamp for circular and free sample to Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa. For sale by all firstelass druggists, and in Topeka by W. R. Kennedy, corner Fourth and Kansas

For instance, Mrs. Chas. Rogers, of Bay City, Mich., accidently spilled scalding water over her little boy. She promptly applied De Witt's Witch Hazel Salves, giving instant relief. It's a wonderfully good salve for burnes, bruises, sores, and a sure cure for Piles. J. K. Jones.

Read the "Wants." Many of them are misrule, to take it from the hands of represented the appraised value of its as interesting as news items. See if it

Military Rule Becomes Necessary at Sacramento, Cal.

United States Marshal Baldwin Makes the Order.

IN A BAD CONDITION.

Not a Train Has Left the City for Seventeen Days.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Seventeen days have intervened since the general strike was inaugurated on the Southern Pacific system. During the entire period railway traffic has been at an absolute standstill in Northern California. At least seven, and probably nine, human lives have already been sacrificed in the desperate struggle that is on between the railway company and the Federal government on one side and the A. R. U. on the other. The commercial loss has been enormous. Not only is general traffic almost at a standstill, but a season's fruit crop, to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars, is perishing in the orchards.

There is every indication more men are to be slaughtered in this industrial war; that the fruit growers are to see more of their crop spoll on He was dressed and on time for the their hands, and that the embargo on office. commerce is to be indefinitely continued.

When the United States army and navy were thrown into the fight it was said the trouble would speedily It is now three days since the not yet in sight. In fact the United States authorities are resisted as was the state militia forces, and the troublous times seem to have but begun.

In Sacramento the defiance became so bold yesterday the capital city is now under actual martial law. United States Marshal Baldwin rode through the streets at the head of a detachment of thirty cavalrymen yesterday, and proclaimed martial law. He ordered the people to their homes and bade them remain there until the trouble is over.

The adoption of this extreme measure was provoked by an outbreak that occurred in Sacramento yesterday forenoon.

Only meager details of the situation are to be had here, for what is a press censorship in effect has been established by Colonel Graham. The correspondent is suffered to pass the military pickets, but it is conditioned that he shall send out no information relative to the movement of trains. Neither is he permitted to give names of trainmen. It is the desire of Colonel Graham and the railroad offiof trainmen. cials to withhold this information from the strikers.

It is known, however, that no trains table, compiled by Bradstreet's, gives are running out of Sacramento, save Utah, is west-bound. This train arrived at Winnemucca at noon, and under cover of these troops a westbound passenger train that had been stalled at Winnemucea since June 28, was released and started forward under a military guard. One company of troops was left at Winnemucca and a military picket established around the railroad pro-The rest of the troops proseeded West with the passenger train. A wrecking train with two flat cars loaded with troops are coming on ahead of the train. Another overland train from Los Angeles is also coming into Southern California under

a heavy military guard. At Oakland the yards on the mole men here, ambushed and assaulted are now under the protection of a just ten seconds to get away from Charlie Clark, a brakeman, who has force of 1,000 United States marines, here!" state militiamen and deputies. The force has been sufficient to overawe the peddler, opening his package the strikers, and yesterday there was no further violence.

> REJECTED BY THE MANAGERS. The Proposition of Mr. Debs to Call Off

the Striks Declined. CHICAGO, July 14.—The publication of a statement that a statement signed by Eugene V. Debs, George W. Howard and Sylvester Keliher had been presented to the chairman of the General Managers' association by Mayor Hopkins caused a number of the general managers to call at their

headquarters yesterday afternoon to inquire if the statement was true. Upon their learning that a communication had been left with the chairman and upon hearing the views of the managers who called, which were forcibly expressed, the chairman decided that it was proper to return the communication to the mayor without answer, which was done, and with the information that no communication whatever from the parties signing could be received or considered by the association.

A joint meeting of the executive boards of the A. R. U. and the Knights of Labor was held at Uhlich's hall to consider the treatment which the Railway union's proposition to the General Managers' association received earlier in the day. An informal discussion was followed by an adjournment to 10 o'clock to-day. The feeling against the general managers was very bitter, but the conmanagers had acted on the proposition before taking any further action themselves.

Killed by Lightning. SILVER CLIFF, Col., July 14 .- During a severe electric storm Under Sheriff White was almost instantly killed by lightning and his wife received a severe shock. Lightning also struck the residence of George Raymond, stunning Mrs. Raymond and her two

children. The meeting of the American turf Auditorium at Chicago, same date.

HE WAS ON TIME.

Even if He Had to Dress on Board the Street Car.

Since the days when the aborigine determined to deck his form in leaves, the matter of making a toilet has always consumed a portion of every man's lifetime; of some, a very little, the tramp included, of course.

Toilets have been made in some of the most outlandish sorts of places and some of the most outlandish sorts of ways. Toilets have been made on time, but it remained for a young man of St. Louis to beat the record in

One morning recently as a St. Louis street car was dashing cityward with its customary freight of folks on duty's errand bound, the passengers within were surprised at the sight of a young man rushing from a house, bounding across the street and boarding the car, with his hat, vest, cost and collar in his hand.

He was a fine-looking fellow and as one might judge by appearance, evidently a clerk employed in some one of the big stores. Once safely landed on the car he laid his coat, hat and vest on the seat while he buttoned on the collar and whipped the tie into place. Then he drew from the pocket of the vest he had just donned a combcase and mirror and leisurely proceeded to fix his hair and moustache. This finished, he drew on his cost, placed his hat upon his head, and with a quick survey of his person, a few sweeps of the hand to carry away any lint that might have stuck upon his trousers, he glanced about the car with an air of absolute unconcern.

BABY AND THE SNAKE.

The Child Fed and Petted a Deadly Black Snake and Was Not Hurt.

Some snake stories were being told Federal troops went into the field in at the hotel when B. H. Winterbower Northern California, but the end is of Meade county, Kentucky, said: "I can tell you one that is true to the letter, and quite as surprising as any of your yarns. A sister-in-law of mine, living in the vicinity of Garrett, Ky., had a baby girl hardly 2 years old, and not able to talk plainly. She contracted a habit of taking a cup of bread and milk every morning and strolling off into some high weeds back of the horse pond. Her mother thought nothing of it, until finally her curiosity was aroused, as the child could not be prevailed upon to sit in the house and eat, and would say in infantile prattle, "Give pretty sing some."

One day her mother followed her, and the sight she beheld almost caused her to swoon. Sae screamed, grabbed the child and rushed to the house. She was too agitated for a time to speak, and then only in disjointed sentences, until she had torn the child's clothing off and examined it. Finding she was unhurt, she became calmer, and told what she had discovered. She saw the child sitting in the weeds with her bread and mills, in her lap, and in front of her a big Diack sinke. She was leeding On the contrary she was in high glee, and seemed to be delighted with her strange pet. The snake was killed the next morning. The child seemed to miss it, and for a week or more she had a big cry at not being allowed to go out and feed it."

UNABLE TO NEGOTIATE.

Inventor's Skill and Peddler's Eloquence Were Alike Untempting.

"You've taken up all of my time you're going to," said the woman at the kitchen door, wrathfully. "I've told you I don't want any pins, towels, soap, lead peneils, stove blacking, combs or tin spoons. I'll give you "That reminds me ma'am," said

again, "that I've got a little arrangement here for the accurate measurement of time, so you don't have to guess at it. It's generally used in boiling eggs and consists, as you see, of a little glass filled at one end with sand which by simply inverting runs slowly through the wasp-waist in the center down to the other end, registering accurately each and every time you use it and allowing about three minutes and twenty seconds for the boiling of an egg, which, as you know, is about the proper time if the water is boiling when the egg is put in, unless you want the egg boiled hard, and every authority on wholesome diet will tell you, madam, that hard-boiled egg is unwholesome, causing indigestion and sometimes redness of the nose, for which there is no cosmetic that will-"

By active exertions he managed to reach the corner of the kitchen and get around it before the dipperful of the corner of the kitchen and get around it before the dipperful of the corner of the kitchen and get around it before the dipperful of the corner of the kitchen and get around it before the dipperful of the corner of the kitchen and get around it before the dipperful of the corner of the kitchen and get around it before the dipperful of the corner of the kitchen and get around it before the dipperful of the corner of the kitchen and get around it before the dipperful of the corner of the kitchen and get around it before the dipperful of the corner of the kitchen and get around it before the dipperful of the corner of the kitchen and get around it before the dipperful of the corner of the kitchen and get around it before the dipperful of the corner of the kitchen and get around it before the dipperful of the corner of the kitchen and get around it before the dipperful of the corner of the kitchen and get around it before the dipperful of the corner of the kitchen and get around it before the dipperful of the corner of the kitchen and get around it before the dipperful of the corner of the kitchen and get around it before the dipperful of the corner of the kitchen and get around it before the corner of the kitchen and get around the corner of the corner of the kitchen and get around the corner of the c reach the corner of the kitchen and get around it before the dipperful of boiling water got there.

Curious Effects of Frost. An egg expands when it is frozen so much that the increased bulk breaks the shell. Apples, on the contrary, contract to such an extent that a full barrel will shrink until the top layer will be a foot below the chime. When the frost has been slowly and carefully drawn out they again assume their normal size and appearance. Apples can be transported when the mercury is twenty degrees below zero. Potatoes once touched by frost are ruined.

A Happy Country? Serious crime is almost unknown in Norway. The punishment for murder is decapitation at the block by the public executioner; but during the five years I lived there, says a traveler, there was but one murder congress, called for Covington, Kv., and no excention, for the simple rea-July 18, has been changed to the son that the murderer was never



Profoundly Grateful

Symptoms of Cancer Removed-Rheumatism Cured

A Chloage Clergyman's Falth In Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.; "Dear Sira: I am profoundly impressed with the medical virtues of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was threatened with cameer, and disagreeable eruptions on my back and other places. The cancer was appearing on my lip. Providentially I obtained a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and by the time it was gone, the bad symptoms had nearly disappeared. I have used four bottles, and I believe it has

Saved Me From Premature Death. I am now almost 73 years of ago and I work like a tiger. And I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has had much to do with my vigor and strength. I recommended it to my wife, who had suffered so much with rheumstle troubles,

Hood's Sarsilla Cures
as also with female weakness. In two years she has used about three bottles of Hood's Barsaparilla, and today, and for the last aix months, she seems like a now being. We are

Hearty and Robust as the young people who live with un. We do want the afflicted to know what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for us, and I feel it a duty to let people know in this way of the help obtained, With grateful acknowledgement to C.1 Hand & Co." Rzy O. H. Powen, 2023 Hancy of Street, Chicago, Illinois. Get HCOD S.

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Senburn and Ton, and restores the sain to its original freshness, producing a
clear and healthy complexion. Superior to all faces
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whin purifying from the interior of the block of the state of the subsery. Almost of the subsery and the subsery and the subsery and the subsery of the subsery of the subserver of the subserver